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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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MARRIAGE.

December 14, at Calcutta, Wills, RICHARD LARSEN, son of Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, to STELLA, widow of late Rev. I. M. Bacon.

DEATH.

November 29, at South Kensington, P. MCGREGOR GRANT, formerly of Shanghai, aged 57.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1909.

CHINA AND THE WORLD'S
PEACE.

If we may believe Sir Robert Hart, observes the *Pail Mall Gazette* editorially, (and what Sir Robert does not know about China can hardly be worth knowing) the Celestial Empire is destined to live up to its title by becoming the supreme promoter of the world's peace. The Chinese, as everybody knows, are strong anti-militarists; they dislike and despise soldiers. But circumstances are compelling them to arm, and Sir Robert Hart looks forward to the day when China will, perhaps, say to the rest of the world: "Gentlemen, there must be no more fighting." That, says Sir Robert, China would be able to do by virtue of her four hundred millions of population, which would provide her with an army the like of which the world has never yet seen—for numbers. In that way, Sir Robert Hart believes, the Millennium will come. If he is right, the Kaiser and all the other prophets of the Yellow Peril will look singularly foolish—at least they would if they were alive to assist at these exhilarating events. But they won't be—no more, shall we—for Sir Robert admits that the Millennium is not coming for one, two, or three centuries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

INTENSE cold is reported from Kirin, Manchuria. All the rivers are frozen, and over-ice traffic will be opened in a few days.

FROM the latest returns received by the Yokohama Specie Bank, only ¥919,225 of Japanese war notes still remain uncalled for, and this balance is now decreasing at the rate of about ¥10,000 per month.

THE Kiao-chow estimates for 1909 show a revenue of m.3,565,579, an increase of m.1,839,797, and an expenditure of m.12,357,597. The contribution of the Imperial Government amounts to m.8,787,000, a decrease of m.952,353.

FROM the capital we learn that a new Chinese Electric Company is to be started, under the title of the Peking-Chinese Chartered Electric Light Co., Ltd. There should be plenty of room for all of them in a city so densely populated as Peking.—*China Critic*.

FROM Messrs. Fernandez, Noronha & Co., printers, publishers and bookbinders of Shamsee, Canton, we have received a very artistic pocket-book. The cover is of celluloid embellished with a "study" of a girl head in colours. The pretty advertising medium is characteristic of the firm's enterprises.

POLICE-sergeant Caygill, of the Water Police Station, prosecuted Hop Wing, a contractor, of 2, Gage Street, in the Police Court, to-day, for failing to take the necessary precautions while blasting stones at Chater Road, Kowloon, so as to prevent fragments flying about to the danger of pedestrians. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

SUMMONSES, returnable to-day, were issued against the master of the Kwan Tye ship, 112, Queen's Road Central, by Detective Sergeant Ferrell, for selling poison without a druggist licence, and for not having each bottle labelled "Poison" as is required by law. The poison was strychnine. The accused was fined \$50.

THE manager of the Shing Kee firm of confectioners, 11, Queen Victoria Street, and two other firms were prosecuted, at the instance of Inspector Withers, in the Police Court, to-day, with being in possession of scales which, as it was alleged, did not come up to the standard weight. The charges were proved and the first two defendants were each mulcted in the sum of \$10 each, the other paying \$15 for the offence.

SERGEANT Gordon, of Cheung-chau Police Station, made a decent haul yesterday. Acting on information received he visited a certain house on the island and seized three cases of dynamite, for which the owners—five coolies—had no permit. The quintette were hailed before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, this forenoon, and pleading guilty to the charge two men were fined \$75 each and the others \$50 apiece.

THE servant girl Chan Shu Mui, who was arrested the other day, charged with stealing ten pearls, valued at \$1,100, from a family at 26, Stanton Street, was arraigned to answer the charge in the Police Court, this afternoon. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Gifford) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) defended. Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

A COOLIE, giving the name of Wong Pak, thirty years of age, of 4, Upper Rutter Street, was, yesterday, found in possession of a box, which had been reported stolen by one. Mazedola, of 35, Des Vaux Road Central. Wong could not explain matters to the satisfaction of the police, and on being charged this morning, in the Police Court, with unlawful possession, he was fined \$15, the alternative being a month's hard labour which he took.

LYING in the Government Civil Hospital in a precarious condition, is a coolie, who was the victim of a serious assault made upon him at Wanchai yesterday morning. In a dispute between himself and a compatriot, the man was struck on the head with an earthenware basin and knocked insensible. The force of the blow broke the basin and a splinter entered the unfortunate man's skull. His assailant escaped, and the coolie was taken to the hospital for treatment. He is not expected to live.

A MEETING of Germans, interested in the establishment of an elementary school for young German children at Tientsin, was held at the German Municipal Council office, there being present Consul Knipping, in the chair, and Messrs. Schell, Wolken, Krieger, Rode, Botcher and Grunert; when it was agreed to start the school on Jan. 4 under the teachers of the German-Chinese College; and on their premises for the present. The curriculum had been drawn up already by the head-master on the lines of similar schools in Germany.

FARE FROM MANILA.

REDUCTION BY INDO-CHINA S.N.CO.

Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company, the Manila agents for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, announce that the steamer *Yamaguchi* and *Hongkong*, (P) of that Company, have been reduced from Pao to Pao. Both these vessels are safe and comfortable steamers and the new rate will undoubtedly meet with favour by the travelling public. The cheap rate went into effect with the steamer *Yamaguchi*, sailing Saturday, and the next vessel of the line to leave for the neighbouring port will be the *Loonyang*, sailing on Friday, January 8, at four o'clock p.m.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Sir E. Grey, interrogated by Mr. Watt, (on the 3rd ult.) said he was not aware that any of the British representatives to the Opium Conference were in possession of strong views on the subject, but they would be guided by instructions from the Government, and regard being paid to the state of facts brought before the Conference.

The Opium Question.

AN EXTREMIST VIEW.

LECTURE BY REV. E. W. THWING.

We have received a copy, reproduced below, of a "lecture on the opium question," by Rev. E. W. Thwing, special secretary of The International Reform Bureau, and "Delegate from Hawaii to the Opium Conference," delivered at a mass meeting of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., held in Canton, Monday, January 4, 1909. The words within inverted commas are as written on the "copy" forwarded to us. It will have been noted in our special telegram from Shanghai yesterday that Hawaii has not been invited to the Conference and that the Rev. E. W. Thwing can have no official standing thereat. The text of the lecture as received by us is as follows:

OPIMUM TRADE TO AMERICA. Twenty years ago I took passage in one of the Pacific Mail boats for America. I was able to leave from Macao and go on board the steamer by taking a large opium junk which was conveying a cargo of opium out to the steamer, some distance off from Macao. As an American, I feel deeply ashamed at this open violation of the spirit, and possibly the letter, of the Commercial Treaty, between China and the United States, that has been going on for more than twenty years.

That Treaty, signed Nov. 17, 1882, provided, in Art. II, that "Citizens of the United States are not to import opium into any open port of China, or transport from one port to another, or buy or sell opium in any of the open ports of China;" and this also "extends to the vessels owned by the citizens of either power or to foreign vessels employed by them."

Yet it is an open secret in Hongkong, that American ships will clear for Shanghai and Japan and go in Chinese waters to Macao for a cargo of opium. They then carry on the opium trade in defiance of the spirit of the Treaty and to the shame and injury of the American people. His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador Tang Shao-yi told me in Honolulu, some six weeks ago, that he felt keenly the fact that the U.S. *Monaghan*, on which he was travelling to the United States, was carrying a cargo of opium valued at over a quarter of a million dollars. This Chinese official has been most active in the Anti-Opium measures in China and he hopes that the true friendship of the United States will lead to a hearty co-operation in the prohibiting the opium trade. I feel assured that the people of America are now becoming aroused to the disgrace and the danger of this trade, and that it will soon be stopped, as far as American ships are concerned, except for medical uses. The American passengers on the s.s. *Manchuria* recently signed the following petition, to the President of the United States, which has been sent to Washington. It was a part of the Thanksgiving exercises held on the s.s. *Manchuria*, Nov. 26th, 1908.

On the day of National Thanksgiving, as we remember our own blessing of liberty and freedom, we desire that America may continue to be a leader in extending universal peace and happiness to other nations. In view of the noble efforts of China to secure freedom from opium, and as the use of this drug is increasing to an alarming extent in our own land, we, the undersigned, respectfully request your influence towards the speedy enactment of laws for the suppression of the opium traffic in American Territory and by American ships, so that the United States may, both by example and effort aid in the freedom of China from this awful curse of opium.

PRESENT USE OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

It is difficult to know at present how many of the Chinese have acquired the use of opium. Various estimates claim that a moderate figure would be between 10 and 20% of the total male population, or 21 to 5% of the total population. It is said that in some places 80% of the adult males use opium, and at least one-tenth of the women. Before the present anti-opium campaign began, there were over 1,000 registered opium dens in the city of Poochow alone. It is more common than rice. The Chinese often call it the "black rice." It is also estimated that opium costs the people of China 200 millions of dollars per year. Sir Robert Hart said that the duty on native opium, at the ordinary rate of 60 taels per picul, for the year 1897 should amount to 20 million taels or about 15 million dollars gold. The Government did not get all this money, however, owing to the various provincial leaks and squeezes.

Every province in China has produced more or less opium. The money profit to the producer, the trader, the official, and to the Government is the greatest obstacle to its overthrow. But the ruin and misery brought in the end to all of these parties is far greater, a hundredfold so, than any money profit received.

RESULTS OF OPIUM.

The habit is easily formed but hard to break. It brings its woes to the high officials and to the poorest labourer. Many wealthy families, through this blighting curse, have been brought to extreme poverty. The labouring man who earns from \$1.00 to \$7.00 Mex. per month, will soon spend more than that amount on opium. As a result he will first borrow, then sell to a pawnbroker or others, his clothing, his home, his very wife and children to supply that awful desire for the cursed drug. Many of the dens of vice have received their supply of victims by the help of opium. Many have gone the limit until nothing remains but the craving for that which they cannot supply, and then they turn to the opium to bring them death as their only refuge. The increasing number of opium suicides is now cause for alarm.

OPIUM SUICIDES.

A doctor, a resident of Chaotung, in West China, tells of the ruin brought to this country by opium. He speaks of China as "The Land of Suicides," where there are "500,000 cases a year." In his letter, published in 1897, he said: "In the 30 days, ending June 18th, among the

persons who came to our home for help there were 19 cases of opium suicide. I have also gathered statistics, given me by missionaries, from five cities:—

1. In a city, in the Province of Yunnan, of 100,000, the cases of opium suicide averaged one a day for 12 months.

2. A city of about 60,000, had 72 cases in one year to which the missionaries were called.

3. In a city of 80,000, in the Province of Kueichow, in one year 300 cases occurred in which the missionaries' help was sought. (No one knows how many other cases).

Eight of these cases of opium suicide occurred in one day.

4. In a city of 300,000, in the great province of Szechuan, in one year, the missionaries of two missions there, were asked to live life in 400 cases of opium suicide. I have no record of other missions there. (Szechuan is where the largest amount of opium is grown).

5. In the Province of Anhui, the home of Li Yung-chang, in a city of 50,000, 80 cases were brought to the missionaries.

Thus in a population of 80,000 more than 1,200 cases of opium suicide occurred in 12 months in which the aid of the missionaries was sought. This was largely in the West where the drug is cheap. On the other hand vast quantities of the drug are exported from these provinces, so that in some other parts of the Empire 80% of the adult males are users of the drug. (In many places also one-tenth of the women use opium). There are also many cases where the aid of the foreigner is not sought, so that I feel that I have not exaggerated in the conclusion that every year in China half a million people attempt suicide by opium, possibly many more. The majority of the cases are those of women who cannot otherwise escape the tyranny of cruel husbands.

The opium makes the suicide possible and easy. It also is the cause of poverty, ruin and despair, or of a wife sold into a life of shame, which makes death desirable. Oh! the sorrow that opium brings to China!

SHOPKEEPER'S FOKI KILLED.

TRIAL OF THE THREE MEN RESUMED.

The Criminal Sessions (Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice) presiding, resumed this morning, when the three coolies—Kwok Leung, Li Shek Chun and Hong Hoi—were charged with killing a shopkeeper's foki, by name Ku Tung, at the Peak on October last.

The Attorney-General (Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.), with whom Mr. Deans (of the Crown Solicitor's office) appeared, for the Crown. The defendants were represented by Mr. H. G. Calthrop, who was instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon).

The jurymen empanelled were—Messrs. T. P. Hall (foreman), H. J. van der Bosch, J. P. Ulderup, D. A. Parvis, H. Reeves, H. E. Craddock and H. A. Lammer.

The Attorney-General proceeded to outline the alleged facts of the case. He stated that the three men in the dock were before the Court, charged with wilful murder. The first prisoner was a coolie in the employ of Mr. Holsworthy and so was the second man. The third accused was employed in the same capacity by Mr. W. J. Gresson. The act was committed between 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on the day in question. The deceased was a Pooki, a man of about twenty-seven years of age, and a foki in the employ of a shopkeeper at 333, Queen's Road Central.

From the evidence it was added that the trouble was caused over a most trivial quarrel, which had taken place between the deceased and a Hok-lo. It was a clan dispute. The three prisoners were Hok-los, and the story of the dispute was told by another Pooki, by name Wu Koo, who went up in the same tram as the deceased that day. A Hok-lo appeared to have put his foot on deceased's jacket, and as he (the Attorney-General) had already stated some trumpery dispute took place. It was not known who the Hok-lo was, and none of the witnesses could enlighten the Court on that matter. However that may be, the three men—deceased, Wu Koo and the unknown Hok-lo—left the car at the top station and the trip proceeded in the direction of the Peak Club, on the lower road. At a certain spot, probably before they arrived at Jardine's junction, as the witness would say, some ten or more men—all Hok-los—ran up to where they were. Wu Koo became alarmed and ran away, not, however, before he saw the deceased man struck.

Jardine's junction, as it was called, tranches off into four roads. One road went in the direction of the Peak Club; another towards Mount Kellett; the other to the Peak Tram Station; and the fourth to the Peak Church. Another witness stated that he met the deceased at this junction, at about 12.45 o'clock and as they belonged to the same village, they were friends. While they were speaking together, the second prisoner came up and deliberately stepped on deceased's foot. A dispute followed, during which the alleged aggressor ran off in the direction of Mr. Gresson's coolie quarters, and called out a number of men—about six—and they tackled the deceased. Some poked the man and some struck, and again this witness, taking fright, ran in a circular route, to the Mount Gough Police Station where he gave the information. These two witnesses spoke only of the first and second prisoners, who they saw attacking the deceased. A third man, however, saw the third defendant chasing the foki for some distance and saw him strike the deceased twice, once after he had fallen, and then ran back to Jardine's junction.

The cause of death, the Attorney-General concluded, was due to wounds on the head and neck.

Evidence was heard at length, and each witness was put under severe cross-examination by counsel for the defence.

The hearing was then adjourned.

It is reported that the daily output of the Fushan coal mines is 1,700 tons. An agreement with Russia has been signed to supply 20,000 tons per month.

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Matchsheds on Fire.

SERIOUS EXPOSITIONS AT HUNGHOM.

SIX SHEDS DESTROYED AND DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$10,000.

Last evening, as we were going to press, the news reached us of a serious fire which had broken out across the water, but owing to the late hour we were unable to obtain any detailed particulars beyond reporting briefly the fact of the outbreak in our last issue.

The fire, and a serious one it was, too, broke out, as stated last evening, in a matchshed, which was occupied by the contracting firm of Messrs. Kang On and Company, at Hunghom West. News of the outbreak was telephoned to headquarters shortly before five o'clock, and immediately the entire fire fighting force of the Colony was called out, with Chief Inspector Baker in command.

The matchshed in which the fire broke out was situated in Des Vaux Road, immediately opposite the old calla depot. On the right were five other matchsheds, owned by the same contractor, and which were used to store railway stores, which also included a large quantity of dynamite for blasting purposes.

When the firemen reached the scene, the matchsheds presented the appearance of an immense furnace, and what with the crackling of the dry bamboos and palm leaves, and the occasional explosions from the dynamite, which was to be heard some distance away, the picture was a lurid one indeed. The firemen, who were aided by a number of Europeans from the Kowloon Dracks, Indian soldiers, in charge of their officers, and several European civilians, made a strong fight to subdue the now increasing flames, which, according to an eye-witness, leapt to a height of over a hundred feet.

Only two hydrants were in use, and notwithstanding the fact that the force of water was good, four lengths of hose were not sufficient to do much good, especially when the tenements in the neighbourhood were in danger. The fire, however, arrived in the nick of time, and its powerful pumps were put to the test.

In little or no time, so to speak, the matchsheds were razed to the ground and the fire, still burning fiercely, spread to a timber yard, setting fire to a number of logs. The fact that the wind suddenly veered to a favourable direction set aside all anxiety, as it drove the fire away from the neighbouring dwellings to a vacant piece of ground.

At about eight o'clock the indications were that the fire was under control, and at nine o'clock the last fireman was permitted to leave his post, the fire having been extinguished, except for a smouldering heap, which was soon attended to.

The origin of the fire is still a mystery, and is occupying the attention of the police. The damage done is estimated at about \$10,000, and is not covered by insurance.

"A QUESTION OF TIME."

WORDY DISPUTE AVERTED AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A wordy dispute very nearly took place between Mr. Calthrop, counsel for the defence in the Peak murder trial, and the Chief Justice this afternoon. Counsel was cross-examining one of the leading witnesses, when the Chief Justice interrupted. The following dialogue took place:—

Mr. Calthrop (to the witness)—Did you go to Mount Kellett?—No.

The next question asked was: "Why didn't you go there?"

The Attorney-General remarked that if his friend would read further down the page he would find the reply there.

The Chief Justice—These questions are of no importance, Mr. Calthrop. They do not affect the point.

Mr. Calthrop replied that it was just "these little questions that were of importance."

The Chief Justice was understood to say that the questions were only a waste of time.

Mr. Calthrop (perky)—If your Lordship does not want me to put the questions I won't do so.

The Chief Justice reiterated that the questions had no significance, and were only wasting time.

CHUNG-SHA-WAN CEMETERY.

BURIAL OF DEAD PLAGUE BODIES.

In connection with the labour and material for the plague cemetery at Chung-sha-wan for the year 1908, it was agreed at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the 15th September last that this contract be not re-ordered into and that the use of Chung-sha-wan as a special plague cemetery be given up.

The Medical Officer of Health intimated:—The bodies left to the Department for burial should, I think, be buried at Kai-lung-wan and Ma-tau-wai cemeteries. If this is decided on, it will be necessary to prepare sites for such burials. During the height of the plague season, it may be necessary to have trenches dug instead of individual graves. This was done at Chung-sha-wan by a contractor.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.

MR. SHELTON HOOPER'S MINUTE.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, it was decided, in the public interest, to make public the proceedings of the confidential meeting, which was held on the 22nd ultimo, to convene with complaints received against the scavenging and conservancy contractor of Kowloon. The following motion was submitted by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, on that occasion:—"That the contractor be fined \$100 and be told that his carrying out of his contract would be carefully watched till the end of the year and that he would be fined \$15 for each breach of the provisions of his contract."

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

VICEROY TUAN FANG CHIN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Shanghai, 4th January.

H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has been appointed, by telegram from the Central Government, principal representative for China at the Opium Conference.

His Excellency will proceed to Shanghai and attend the opening of the Conference in February.

SELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S NOMINEE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 4th January.

It is proposed by the Grand Council to recommend Chow Ka-loi, Leung Sz-yi, or Cheung Yum-tong for appointment as vice-president of the Waiwupu.

Chang Chih-tung favours Leung Sz-yi's nomination.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

SURPRISED BY HIS DISMISSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 4th January.

Yuan Shih-kai was taken rather by surprise with the Decree commanding his retirement.

It is His Excellency's intention to remain in Peking in the hope that the order may be revoked.

A DENUNCIATORY COMMUNICATION.

PRINCE REGENT MOVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 4th January.

It is reported that, prior to the issue of the Decree, a communication reached Peking from Chinese residing in foreign countries denouncing Yuan Shih-kai.

The Prince Regent read it and became deeply moved thereby.

Later.

The Prince Regent issued the Imperial Decree concerning Yuan Shih-kai of his own accord. He did not consult even the other Grand Councilors.

Yuan Shih-kai's adherents became greatly alarmed on the issue of the Decree.

APPOINTMENTS.

POLICY OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 4th January.

The Prince Regent has informed the Grand Council that, in making appointments, no favouritism should be shown.

Men of ability will be chosen while the incompetent ones will be passed over.

His object is to secure the best men for the public service irrespective of party politics.

GREECE AND CHINA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 4th January.

Certain subjects of Greece have approached the Waiwupu with a request for the conclusion of a

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DEPARTURE

LEAVES FOR HONAN.

(By courtesy of the "Sheng Po.")

Peking, 4th January.

After the issue of the Decree ordering the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai, his adherents counselled him to defer his departure from Peking.

His Excellency, however, was of opinion that he had little hope of reinstatement and that his delay in leaving might lead to friction.

Yuan Shih-kai, accordingly, decided, after returning thanks, to leave the capital by the Peking-Hankow Railway on the 3rd inst.

WAIWUPU.

PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

(By courtesy of the "Sheng Po.")

Peking, 4th January.

On the 3rd inst., an Imperial Decree was issued appointing Leung Tun-yin acting president of the Waiwupu.

RAIS AND PLAGUE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SHANGHAI.

The N. C. D. News writes:—The campaign against rats in Shanghai has now begun in real earnest. Since the discovery of plague-infected rats in Hongkew a thorough and systematic examination of all rats found dead in the streets has been introduced, and for that purpose the fullest use has been made of the existing sanitary organization. The house refuse coolies who, in their small districts, have hitherto been charged with the duty of reporting cases of infectious disease and deaths among the native population are now valuable units in the discovery and localization of plague-infected rats. Equipped with small bamboo buckets—half-filled with a disinfectant—and a pair of chopsticks, to avoid touching the rats with their hands, these coolies collect all the dead rodents they can find, and take them to the garbage chutes. The rats are put into the buckets, where the disinfectant kills any vermin on their bodies. At the chutes the Health Inspectors attach labels, describing the locality in which the rats were found, before transmitting them to the Health Office for examination. In the Municipal Laboratory a post mortem examination of the rats is made, the spleens being examined microscopically for plague bacillus. Thirteen hundred rats have, so far, been examined in this way, and forty-eight were found to be infected with plague. There are maps of every part of the Settlement on the walls of the Health Inspectors' room, and every time an infected rat is found a little red flag is pinned to the part of the map that shows the locality from which it came. In another room plain glass pins mark the spot where every dead rat, plague-infected or not, has been found recently.

The Health Office staff, as well as native foremen and refuse coolies, are all being inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic, the value of which has been proved in epidemics of plague in India. This prophylactic, which, in a greater or lesser degree protects the subject for several months, consists of a suspension of plague bacilli, heated to a temperature which is just sufficient to kill them. Inoculation has very slight after-effects. The arm into which the fluid is injected remains sore for a few days, and slight fever may be expected the first night, but compared with vaccination the discomfort is trifling. Large supplies of the prophylactic are being prepared in the laboratory, and should human plague make its appearance, the Health Office will be able to offer free inoculation to all Chinese who will submit to it.

Plague, with the exception of the pneumonic form, which is rare, is believed to be caused entirely by fleas, which convey it from rat. When a rodent dies, the vermin leave the corpse and seek sustenance on the first warm body they can find. Though the white rats may be less susceptible to the disease than Asiatics, the comparative immunity they enjoy is due chiefly to cleaner habits, and better sanitation in their houses. The precautions that foreigners can take, therefore, are limited to cleanliness, and the extermination of rats in their dwellings. The first step to take is to render houses, as far as possible, rat-proof. To this end ventilators near the ground should be inspected, to see that there are no openings large enough to admit rats, and all rat-holes inside the house should be plastered up. Cats are invaluable allies in the campaign against rats. They are not as a rule susceptible to plague, and they are the rodents' natural foe. Where they are kept they should be given free access to the attics and, if possible, to the roof-rafters, for it is in those parts of the house that rats usually congregate. Mice, which are factors in the dissemination of plague, should also be destroyed. The Health Department has now over 3,000 rat traps which are set daily by native rat-catchers, under the supervision of the Health Inspectors.

As has been already pointed out, rats are the chief, if not the only source of plague infection. Contractions of the disease from human cases is entirely, if proper precautions are observed, and to doctors and nurses the risk of attending plague patients is far less than that incurred in connection with cases of scarlet fever. The only satisfactory method of exterminating rats is by catching them either in traps or with cats. Rat virus, which has recently been introduced at home, is of very little practical utility, as it is less deadly to the rats than plague itself, which only kills a small proportion of those

Spitting Nuisance.

MINUTE BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

CONCILIATORY SUGGESTIONS.

The following letter was received from the Colonial Secretary forwarding a minute by H. E. the Governor relative to the expectorating habit and was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,

18th December, 1908.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 9,773/07 of the 28th of last January, I am directed to transmit for the information of the Board the enclosed copy of a minute by His Excellency the Governor dated the 21st instant.

2. I am to suggest that the Sanitary Board should invite the public to provide spittoons and should issue notices in Chinese on the subject. I am, etc.,

F. H. MAY,

Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

[Enclosure.]

Colonial Secretary.—There is no reason why steps should not be taken without further delay in the matter of the spitting nuisance.

(a) I think it might be suggested to occupants of flats, etc., that they should provide spittoons in the halls, passages and stairways. They should be of metal and either fixtures containing sand, etc., or chained to a fixture so as not to be stolen. Government offices, Post Office, etc., should be so provided at once.

(b) The Registrar-General should instruct the lecturers on hygiene and sanitation to point out the danger to health caused by pulverised nasal and pectoral excreta being inhaled, and how it has been conclusively proved that pulmonary diseases are thus propagated. Also that meat and other eatables exposed for sale are also thus infected. That the object aimed at is that expectorators should use the drains and gutters and not the pavements.

(c) Notices should be posted. They should (at first at any rate) be worded in a conciliatory way. Something like the following "Please do not spit" (or eject matter from the nose) on the pavement, but when in a house use the spittoons provided, and when in the street, use the drains or side gutters. The habit of spitting where the matter is not speedily removed has been proved to cause diseases of the lungs which are so prevalent in Hongkong.

(Id.), F. D. L.

21.12.08.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minute:—I quite agree with the minute of H. E. the Governor, which embodies the suggestions made, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on the 10th November last. The Sanitary Board is given to it at once.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I have no objection to notices advising people not to spit in public places, but I am not in favour of any legislation in the matter.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED REVOLUTIONISTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th January. On the 25th ultimo, in accordance with telegraphic orders from the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief Chun Ping Chik at Waihow arrested an alleged revolutionist belonging to his Bodyguards, and on the following day, the man was brought to Canton to be dealt with. It is reported that the prisoner is an accomplice of the two revolutionists who were beheaded a short time ago.

On the 1st instant, two more revolutionists were arrested in Wah Ning Li Street inside the city by order of Admiral Li Chun, on information received.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY. The Canton Viceroy has been in receipt of a telegram from H. E. Chang Chih-tung, superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, in which H. E. Chang inquired if the amount of capital, as paid up, of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at Canton is considered to be sufficient for the construction of the portion of the railway in the province of Kwangtung, or a foreign loan, under the same terms as that now floated for the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, is necessary.

AMERICAN CONSUL TO CANTON. To-morrow, at 11 a.m., the Viceroy will receive the American Consul at Canton.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT. With a view to appease the minds of the public, the Viceroy has now again issued a proclamation to assure the people that the *Fatshan* case will be shortly settled at a Court to be held at the Portuguese Consulate-General here and the result of the inquiry is expected to be very satisfactory. At the same time, the Viceroy strictly prohibited the boycott propaganda on the steamer *Fatshan*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS.

Indian (*Bohangan*) 6th inst.
English (*Delhi*) 6th inst., 5 p.m.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 6th inst.
Indian (*Kumang*) 10th inst.
German (*Luisow*) 14th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montague* arrived at Vancouver on 2nd inst., at 8.30 a.m.

The Ben Line's s.s. *Bavaria*, from Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London, left Singapore on 3rd inst., for this port.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Bavaria*, which left here on 30th ult., arrived at Singapore on 3rd inst., at 8 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tango Maru*, American Line, left Moji for this port via Shanghai on 4th inst., and is expected here on 10th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Luitpold*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 16th ult., left Colombo on 3rd inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 14th inst.

The P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. *Arctia* sailed from Kobe on 5th inst., between 4 and 6 a.m., and is due to arrive at this port via Moji on 14th inst.

She will leave this port for Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco and Portland, on 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

Echo from the Past.

DASTARDLY MURDER RECALLED.

SUSPECT ARRESTED AT TAIPO AFTER THREE YEARS' HUNT.

Most people in Hongkong, or at least the majority of them, are of opinion that when a crime is committed in their midst and the police, for the time being, are unable to bring the perpetrators to book, they abandon the "chase" altogether. This allegation was hastened to contradict. Some three years ago two men and a boy, some fourteen years of age, were done to death in a most cruel fashion on the hillside near Shatin. As it will be remembered there was not a single clue left for the police to act on; but did they not succeed in getting the desperadoes and during the trial adduce sufficient evidence to warrant their conviction? We could bring forward numerous other cases, illustrating clever police work, but we will content ourselves with dealing with a more recent case.

On 3rd February, 1906—very nearly two years ago—a most shocking tragedy was committed in the New Territories. A young Singaporean, then second excise officer of the Opium Farm, by name Chau Beng Chan, was foully murdered by a gang of armed men, in his mabbed at Tai Po.

It was reported at the time that during the early hours of the morning a party of armed robbers entered the mabbed of the deceased, whom, by their noise, they awoke; when on being disturbed in their depredations they turned on him and after a very evident struggle between the deceased alone and his assailants, he was overpowered, and after disembowelling him and nearly severing his right arm from the trunk they made off without taking anything out of the mabbed.

The circumstances pointed to the robbers having either been disturbed in their heinous work or frightened in some way; for, notwithstanding the fact that they had already slain their victim and prepared a bundle of loot to carry away, that bundle was not removed, but was found lying on the ground, and inside the mabbed, by Sergeant Under, when he was called to the scene.

It was understood that deceased had previously been threatened with a violent death and there was no question that the "attempted robbery" was merely a blind, used to draw attention away from those who might be known to have a grudge against the deceased.

It was a significant fact that a couple of days before the murder was committed no less than six native excise officers stationed at Tai Po had resigned "giving," as a reason for such action, "the fear that trouble was brewing for them, while at the same time the deceased's chair coolies bolted without giving notice."

Nearly two years had passed since then. The ordinary man-in-the-street had forgotten all about it. But the police had not. For two years and eleven months detectives of the police, deputized to find the murderers, have been on the trail, and yesterday we were given to understand that a suspect had been captured.

It will not be for a week or so before the suspect can be placed on trial, and some interesting particulars are sure to be brought to light.

O MEETA SAN.

O Meeta San was the niece of the old sinner who kept the tea-house that stood on the hill at Noji. Her mother was Japanese, but her father was Irish, and this made her more than ordinarily desirable. Her shony black hair, done in a big roll, her kimono, and her little bare feet, light as marigold flowers, were Japanese; but her little tip-tilled nose, her brown eyes, and her laugh were all Irish. Originally she came from Singapore, and her age was 17.

Storr was lounging round the world, taking very much his own time in doing it and looking up an acquaintance every here and there, just as the fancy took him. He was healthy, sane, and a fairly representative type, but took himself a trifle more seriously than the average travelling Englishman. He was accompanied by a notebook.

He held views, did Storr, about "tourists" and "sight-seeing," and this made him deliberately choose to roll round from Shanghai to Yokohama in a huge, lolling 8,000-ton leviathan of a cargo boat that he found, instead of by the British or French mail that made the passage in a few days. He wished, did Storr, to study the natives "from the inside," as he put it; he was "intensely fascinated" by the country, but the town-bred, Westernized folk he found very disappointing. Also, he had heard much about the fascination of the Japanese women, and so far he had not been able to understand it.

Storr discovered Noji when his cargo boat put in at Nagasaki to coal. It was to stop there four or five days, so he seized the opportunity to "explore inland." At the end of two hours' steady walking he came upon a village that was something after what his imagination had pictured. He also made the discovery that he was exceedingly hungry. The eternal tea-house he found a little way up the hill.

While he sat in the garden awaiting his tin of fish, chicken, and beer, quaint little figures looking like little coloured mice ranged themselves about and about him whispering and titling.

Storr never remembered how he first became aware of the presence of O Meeta San. She drifted in upon his consciousness as something light as a thistle-down, pretty as a flower and happy as a butterfly. Perhaps it was her eyes that first held him. Filled with laughter, they became a new wonder to him. Also, they were extremely pleasant to gaze into; and it was equally pleasant to look at their friendliness. Their acquaintance prospered amazingly, and Storr found himself, finishing his coffee with O Meeta San, head on his shoulder, while he turned over and explained the pictures of an old

At the flash O Meeta San clung to him and begged him not to go.

At the time Storr lied, and said that he would stop. He did not find it very difficult to say, and the shine in O Meeta San's eyes more than compensated him for any qualms that he might have felt.

Later, Storr lied to himself, and told himself that after all he could not do better than stop where he was. It was a typical village and would afford him an excellent opportunity of observing and studying the native character as elsewhere. He had his light walking-bag taken to the bachelor quarters of the one hotel.

For four days Storr lived a life that was so strange, so unreal, that sometimes now he wonders if it were not all a dream. Mostly, it began with O Meeta San, and ended with O Meeta San. She crept in about his heart until he woke in the night and found himself longing for the day. There were times when he felt that he had had no previous existence. The future he never thought about. "I love you—I love you!" said O Meeta San, and Storr was prepared to listen to it to the crack of doom. Taking O Meeta San's little rose-leaf hands in his he would tell her that she was dearer to him than anything else in the whole world. Which happened to be fairly true. O Meeta San would give a happy little sigh, and nestling up to him, would promise to wash her hair and to do it up all English; to put on stockings and English clothes; and never, never to chew seaweed any more. Whereat Storr would laugh, and kiss her again.

If it ever once occurred to Storr that he was making an egregious ass of himself he kept it to himself until the last day. And then he had no time to think about it, for he realized that he had to say good-bye to O Meeta San. How he managed it he never knew. He only knew that he felt very much as though the bottom of the universe had been suddenly knocked out. Once—twice he had a mad temptation to throw over his old life—to put it behind him entirely, and to give up everything in order to stay behind with O Meeta San. Fortunately, something stronger than himself—the inherent breed of race, which is stronger even than instinct—prevented this folly. But it did not make Storr's task any the less easy.

When he last saw O Meeta San she was standing quite still in the roadway where he had left her with the sunlight sliding about in the wet leaves over her head. Before he went he had promised to return in seven days.

Two days out with a freshening sea, and a wind that blew straight from the ends of the earth, helped to restore him to partial sanity. That is to say, he could afford to review the situation with more or less calmness. He could even afford to smile once or twice at the remembrance of something that had been particularly foolish. For, after all, it was all rather foolish. He had let himself go, and had been a bit carried off his legs. But he was very sorry for O Meeta San.

At Kobe, O Meeta San was rapidly becoming a pleasant memory. Her face came before him less and less, and only when he had nothing particular to think about. Occasionally one or two of her quaint little phrases would come back to him with startling vividness; and for a moment or two Storr would be troubled. But the regrets were never strong enough to stay.

One night in a tea-garden at Yokohama, after it had been wet, there came to Storr a sudden whiff of clean, fresh earth after rain. With it, in a flash, there came a picture of O Meeta San, standing quite still in the roadway just where he had left her with the sunlight sliding about in the wet leaves over her head. It was startlingly clear, and it brought back all the old associations flooding in upon him, doublefold. "Not would the vision go." It stayed with him all the evening, and at night, when he went to bed, it kept him company until the morning.

In the morning it was still there, a little blurred, perhaps, but that was because Storr's brain was tired with looking at it.

He left by the first mail for Nagasaki. What he called himself on that interminable journey will never be known, but some of the things must have been fairly barish. He arrived in Noji one late afternoon, and went straight to the tea-house. He asked for O Meeta San, but could receive no satisfactory reply, so he sent for the proprietor, and asked him point-blank where O Meeta San was. The proprietor, smiling pleasantly, replied that he did not know. Storr asked again, saying that it was important. He received the same reply, with the same affable smile. Storr then successively demanded, entreated, threatened, swore, and finally stormed. But he might have saved himself the trouble. He spent two days altogether in the place trying to trace O Meeta San. And again he might have saved himself the trouble. You cannot make the Oriental mind disclose even a life-and-death secret when it is not disposed. And the hidden reasons behind that secret are the most irritating of all.

So far Storr's notes "from the inside" have not been published.—G. J. Milligan in *Morning Leader*.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 4th at 12.05 a.m.—The barometer has risen at the stations around the Sea of Japan, and fallen over the E. coasts of China, and the S. Loochoos.

The depression lying over Japan yesterday has moved into the Pacific. Another one appears to be developing over the Eastern Sea. Pressure remains considerably below the normal at all stations. It is highest over N. China.

Light or moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, moderate; cloudy, drizzling rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, light or moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOUND.

At the Club Lusitano, on the 2nd inst., after the first performance of "The Geisha" One GOLD LADY'S BRACELET, with Chinese Gold Coin pendant.

Owner can have same on application to—
THE SECRETARY,
Club Lusitano,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. 63

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY IMPERIAL CHINESE SECTION.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF 2,000 TONS OF NAMAZUTA LUMP STEAM COAL delivered duty paid alongside wharf, Tai Sha Tau Depot.

The supply should commence within six weeks of acceptance of tender and be completed within twelve weeks.

Tenders will be received up to January 15th, and should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Shamshoo, Canton, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A deposit of \$500, until due and proper completion of contract, will be asked on acceptance of any tender.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. 62



HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

From 4th to 23rd January, 1909:—
From Customs' Pass and Chin Lan Chu over the area Kaulung Peak, Tates Cairn, Buffalo Hill, Razor Hill and High Junk Peak, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 10 a.m. daily, and finishing at 4 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1909. 61

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN".
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. 63

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INVERIC,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. 60

ADRIAT TWELVE DAYS.

WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER.

Adrift on the high seas without food and water for twelve days was the experience last month of L. Cobb, a labour contractor in the employ of the Philippine Railway Company, and 150 native labourers whom he was taking from Cuyo to Manila, reports the *Manila Bulletin* of 1st inst. Starting at Cuyo early in December on the lorch *Hortensia* in tow of a launch, the line parted in a storm and the party was driven to the west coast of Mindanao, all alive but destitute.

Two lorchs, each carrying 250 labourers, started from Cuyo in tow of launches. The first lorch was also adrift, but reached Iloilo December 6. They were out of rations and had been hungry for half a day. They reported that the other lorch with Mr. Cobb and party had left at the same time and could not be found.

The railroad officials took prompt action, assisted by Mr. de la Rama, who dispatched the launch *Cosmopolis* the following morning with rice on board. The launch headed toward Cuyo, but failing to connect with the lost lorch, returned to Iloilo that night.

A second and third attempt was made to reach the storm-tossed party, expeditions being made as far south as the Cigayanes Islands and to the south west coast of Negros, but no trace of the lorchs could be found.

When Mr. Cobb and his men were just about given up for lost, a telegram reached Iloilo on Christmas Eve from him. It was from Dumaguete and was to the effect that a landing was made a few days before on the west coast of Mindanao. All were famished and exhausted. After a short period of recuperation the party marched to Dapitan, reaching there December 23, according to a telegram from consular authorities.

As soon as his telegram was received at Iloilo, Purchasing Agent Theobald Dichtel, in the absence of Mr. Harris, made arrangements for a special steamer, wired the district governor at Dapitan to make the labourers as comfortable as possible, and authorized Mr. Fleischer, a merchant of Dumaguete, to advance P200 for the subsistence of the labourers.

Arrangements were made at once with Mr. de la Rama to send the *Cosmopolis* to tow the lorch and men to Iloilo. The men are now in Iloilo and the women for their thrilling experience and prolonged fast, and will be ready to go to work with the dawn of the new year.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of our late Mr. CARL GEORG RICHARD BRODERSEN ceased upon his death, which took place at Shanghai on the 2nd October last.

MR. HANS AUGUST SIEBS and Mr. EUGEN SIEBERT have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Shanghai, Hongkong &
China, 1st January, 1909. 53

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. PERCY TESTER has been appointed LOCAL MANAGER of the above Company's HONGKONG BRANCH from this date.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1909. 54

NOTICE.

MR. ERNST ARNDT, having retired from our employment, ceases to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

ARNHOLD KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. 55

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

H

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st Jan. 1909. 56

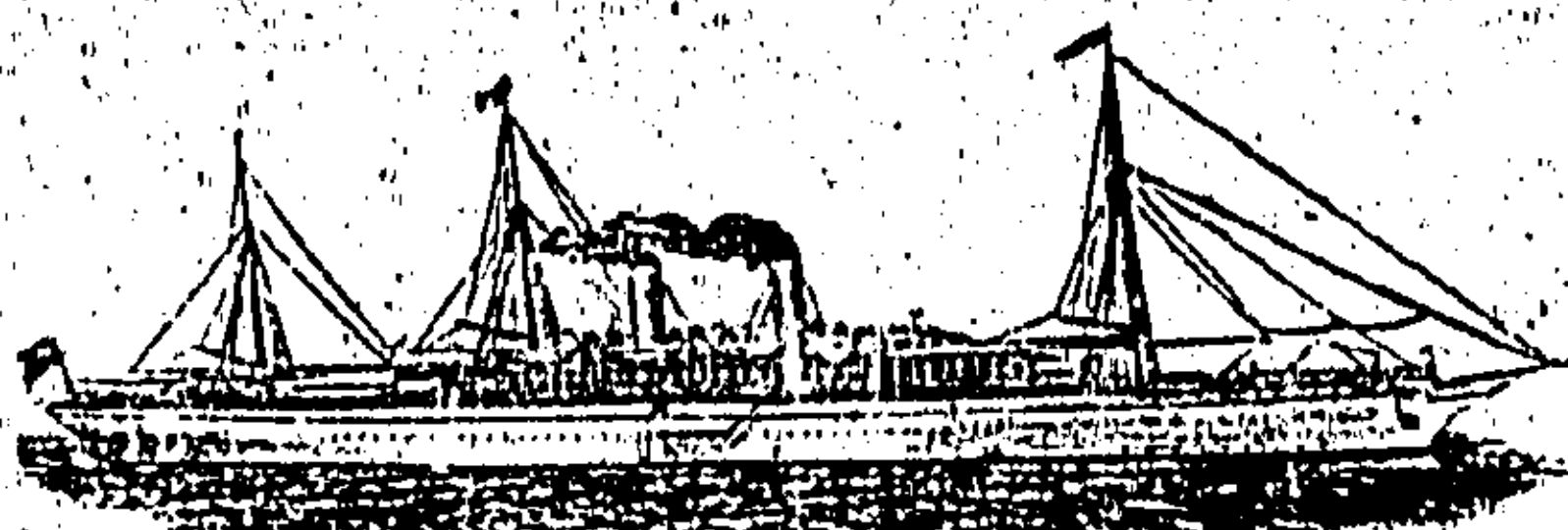
Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL AND OVER-SEA MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days, YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th, 1909.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	March 20th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 22nd

"EMPEROR" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Atlantic "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate rate, "Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways."

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Borth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to:

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Padder Street and Praya, Opposite Black Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

From	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	CHONGSANG	WED. DAY, 6th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA	CHONGSANG	FRIDAY, 8th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TINGSANG	SATURDAY, 9th Jan., 4 P.M.
MOIJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA	CHONGSANG	SUNDAY, 10th Jan., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ	CHONGSANG	MONDAY, 11th Jan., Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., 4 P.M.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 2nd to 9th 1909.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 29th January, and 5th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	6th Jan., Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	6th Jan., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	6th Jan., 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	7th Jan., "
CHINKIANG	"NEWCHOW"	7th Jan., "
MANILA	"TEAN"	12th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	19th Jan., "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	31st Jan., 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers, between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

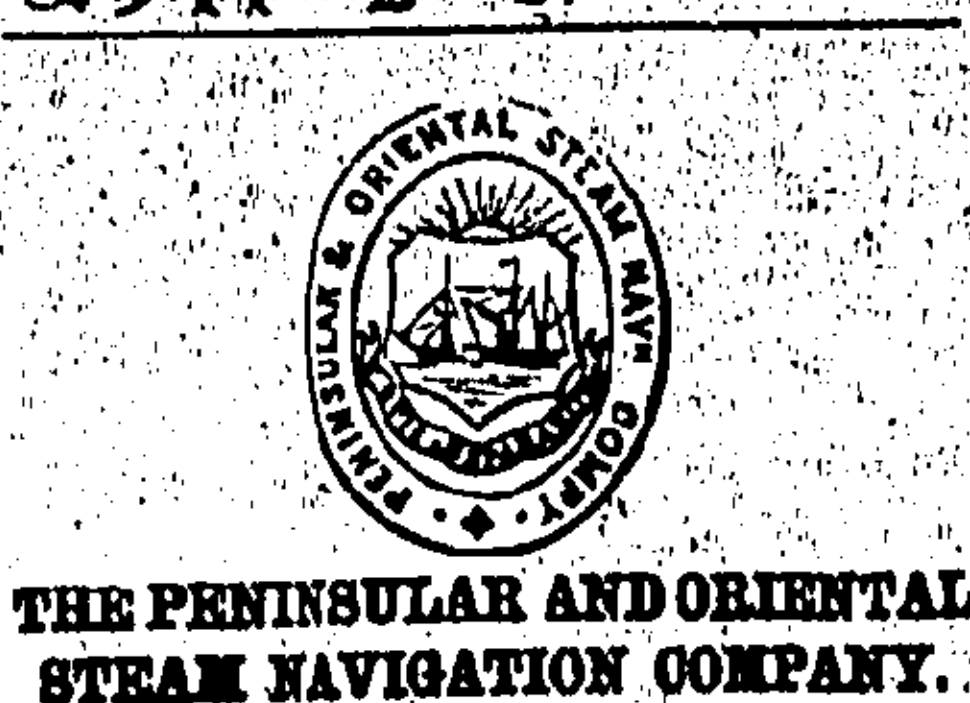
Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	5540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Jan., at Noon.
LAIRO	5540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 9th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's B.S. India, 8,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia, due in London on 20th February, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 6th January, 1909, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports about end of January, 1909.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRE," Captain Martin, will be despatched on the 10th January, 1909, for VANCOUVER, SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. E. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4.

Meals—\$1.50 each.

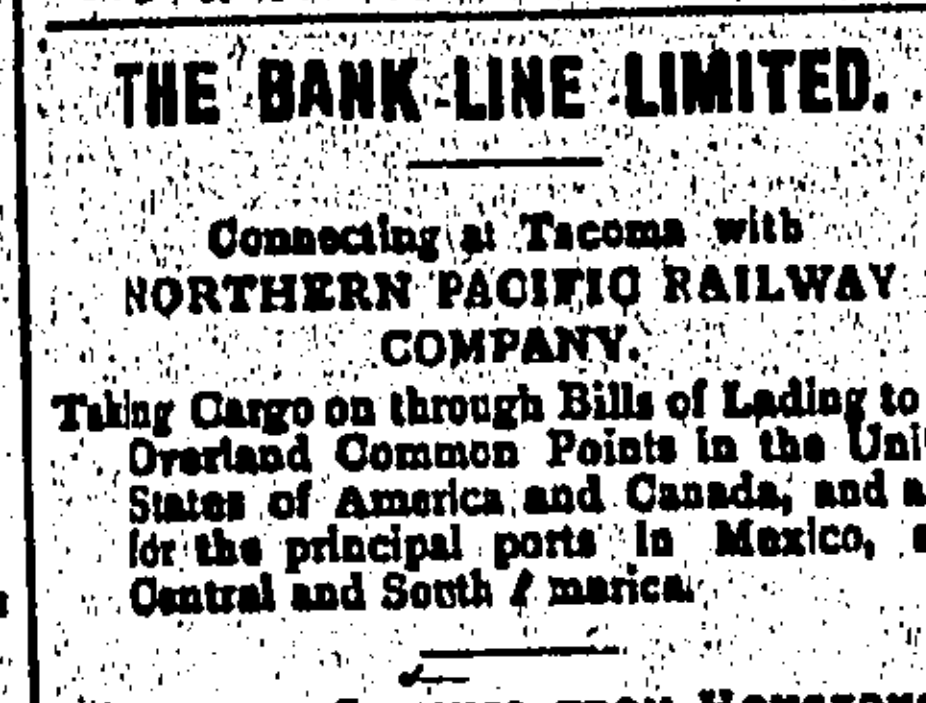
The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUKON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIO S.S. CO., LD.

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th December, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE," 19th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1908.

To Let.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16A, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

WE SELL, HIRE, and RE-BUILD

MOTOR CARS.

BOATS, LAUNCHES.

TYPEWRITERS.

DEPOT—KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW ROOMS.

88-89, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 31st December, 1908. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mai Lung Pa B.

"Comed—Ham Ngau Yuk.

"Roast—Shin.

"Brast—Ngau Lam.

"Soup, Tong Yuk.

"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.

"Sirloin—Ngau Lau.

"Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang.

"Bullock's Brains—Know—per set.

"Tongue fresh—Ngau Li—each.

"Comed—Ham Ngau Li—each.

"Head—Ngau Tau.

"Heart—Ngau Sum.

"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.

"Feet—Ngau Kook.

"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.

"Tail—Ngau Mei.

"Liver—Ngau Con.

"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.

"Oliver's Head and Feet—Ngau-chai.

"tau-kook—each.

"Mutton Chop—Yang Pui Kwai—each.

"Leg—Yang Pui.

"Shoulder—Yang Shau.

"Pigs' Chutlings—Chi cheong—each.

"Brains—Chi Kook—per set.

"Feet—Chi Kook.

"Fry—Chi Chak.

"Head—Chi Tau.

"Heart—Chi Sum.

"Kidneys—Chi Yiu.

"Liver—Chi Kon.

"Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai.

"Comed—Ham Chiu Yuk.

"Leg—Chi Pui.

"Fat or Lard—Chi Yau.

"Sheep's Head and Feet—Yang Tau.

"Kook—each.

"Heart—Yang Sum.

"Kidneys—Yang Yiu.

"Liver—Yang Con.

"Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai.

"Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau.

"Mutton—Sang Young Yau.

"Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.

"Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai.

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai.

Ducks—Ap.

Doves—Pau Kai.

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.

Fowls, Canton—Kai.

"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai.

Geese—Ngo.

Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye.

Ngo—each—\$1.25.

Musk Deer—Wong Keng—each—\$4.50.

Hare—To Chai.

 Partridge—Che Khoo. || Pheasant—Shan Kai. | each—\$1.50. |
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup.	each—28.
"Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup.	"
Quail—Um Chun.	"
Rice Birds—Vo Fa Cheuk.	doren—75.
Salpae—Sa Chai.	each—25.
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung.	per b—65.
"Hen—Na.	"—45.
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap.	pair—\$1.75.
Teal, Shanghai, Sulap Chai.	"—50.
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sulap.	per pair—95.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu.

Bream—Bin Yu.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu.

Carp—Li Yu.

Codfish—Chik Yu.

Codfish—Man Yu.

Crabs—Hoi.

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